

Our Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1910.

THE SPEAKER AND HIS POWER.

"We see it in the papers," as Mr. Dooley would say, that there is considerable talk among some of the Democrats who are to compose the next House of Representatives about clipping the wings of the Speaker so that he shall be nothing more than the presiding officer of that body and without other authority than that granted to him by a committee on committees. In the opinion of Congressman Hay, of Virginia, who is said to be "one of the most likely candidates for Speaker in opposition to Champ Clark," "refusal on the part of the Democratic majority of the next Congress to create a committee on committees would be the repudiation of a great principle as well as a political blunder." In support of this view he refers to the fact that one of the burning issues in the recent Congress campaign was the question of curtailing the power of the Speaker of the House. Mr. Hay thinks that "the only effective way to do this is to take from him the right to appoint standing committees, and to leave this in the hands of the House itself."

We are not quite sure about that. It has been found at times that in a body so unwieldy as the House of Representatives, it has been well nigh impossible to make any substantial progress with the public business. This was found to be the case when Tom Reed, of Maine, the first of the Czars, occupied the office of Speaker. We remember with what indignation his arbitrary exercise of authority was received by the country, and how he was condemned bitterly by all his political opponents for driving legislation through the House in defiance of precedent and in disregard of the rights and privileges of the members of that body. No well ordered business establishment could succeed in taking care of its affairs if an attempt should be made to manage it as the work of the National House of Representatives was managed before the Speaker assumed to himself almost despotic power.

We do not for one moment approve the methods adopted by Mr. Reed, nor have we ever admired or supported the course followed by his latest and most contemptuous successor, the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, née North Carolina, but the objections to the manner in which these representative Republicans exercised their office shocked the country and resulted, as Representative Hay has explained, in the overturn of the Republican majority at the recent elections. We doubt that the House could be better managed by a committee on committees than by a Speaker chosen for his sense of fairness and his earnest disposition to transact public business, rather than for his political complexion. Indeed, we believe that the Speaker of the House, to be effective in his work, must not be "cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd," so that he can have no authority practically over the proceedings of the House. Mr. Cannon exercised his office at times with extreme brutality, and without regard to the welfare of the country or the natural rights of many of the representatives of the people, but Mr. Cannon is a partisan of the most vicious type, and, besides, as a whole, while he was doing it, his work was acceptable to his party.

There were personal objections to various Republican members to his domination, but, as many people think, Mr. Cannon was really the best man in the party, for at no time did he add to his tyranny the sin of hypocrisy. However that may be, the prospect of Democratic dissension in the election of Speaker is somewhat disquieting. It is a great office, a powerful office, but why any one should want it, particularly if it is to be stripped of authority, is a political puzzle we cannot solve.

WOULD MAKE A FINE SENATOR.
Mayor Gaynor thinks that Edward M. Shepard would make a first-rate United States Senator from New York State to take the place of Chauncey Denev; so do we, so does everybody who would have only honest and capable men chosen for such service.

Mr. Shepard is a native of New York and lives in Brooklyn. He was sixty years old last July. He was educated at the College of the City of New York, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1869. He is three times an LL. D., having had this degree conferred on him by Tulane University in 1903, by the Washington and Lee University in 1904 and by Williams College in 1907. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and has since practiced his profession in New York City with much success. He is a director in numerous railway and other corporations, and has filled a number of important positions of a public character, having been since

1889 actively identified with the work of civil service. In 1901 he was a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, and was regarded as a leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York at the Rochester Convention. There can be no question of his Democracy and of his fitness for the office of Senator.

In addition to his professional and political activities, Mr. Shepard has been industrious with his pen, having written the "Life of Martin Van Buren," for the American Statesmen Series, the "Memoirs of Douglass," and many reviews, magazine and other articles, besides addresses on political, industrial and educational topics, in all of which he has proved his wide and accurate knowledge of the things in which people are interested.

Mr. Shepard would make a worthy Senator, and New York will be fortunate, indeed, if the Democratic Legislature shall elect him. We second Mayor Gaynor's motion.

MET DEATH IN THE AIR.

Ralph Johnstone will fly no more in this world. Yesterday at Denver, Colorado, in attempting to make a spectacular dip, his aeroplane turned over three times and dashed to the earth, Johnstone being instantly killed.

Thousands of people in Richmond and Virginia, to whose pleasure the aviator contributed so much at the recent State Fair, will receive this news with sincere regret. He behaved so well while he was here, entered into the spirit of the enterprise so fully, performed his part so cheerfully, that he at once impressed those who found him out with his genuine worth and his intelligent interest in trying to solve the problems of navigating the air. While he was here he did not attempt any especially hazardous feats; but because of his triumph at the recent meet at Belmont Park, where he attained the greatest American altitude, he doubtless overestimated his own powers, and yesterday he met with death in the air and closed his career, as probably he would have wished, in trying to do what no other aviator had attempted. It is a pity that he should have lost his life; but the work will go on.

MUST BELIEVE IN SOMETHING.

In the opinion of the Kansas City Journal the effort "to upset the doctrines and policies that have served a reputable political party faithfully for a long term of years and substitute therefor heresies which it has unwillingly fought in countless battles, is a dangerous performance." The party here referred to as "reputable" is the Republican party, and with the remark in passing that the description is inaccurate, the truth of what the Journal says cannot be denied, as a general proposition. Republicans cannot be Democrats, neither can Democrats be Republicans, or Populists or Socialists. As the Kansas paper expresses it, "a free trade Republican, a property-confiscating Republican, a business-destroying Republican is no Republican at all," and it adds, "a multitude of genuine Republicans declined to line up with Roosevelt, Beveridge, La Follette and Stubbs in such a case." Political parties must believe in something; must entertain some views of government, or legislation, or administration. A "principle" that is adopted simply for the purpose of getting votes is a principle that will run in the wash.

We wish the Journal could find time to commune with Colonel William R. Nelson, of the Kansas City Star, on the general proposition. We have not heard anything at all from Colonel Nelson for some days, and we do not know exactly how he feels at the present time, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that Stubbs "won out" at the recent election in Kansas by a reduced majority.

OUR COLORED FRIENDS.

New York, as everybody knows, is a city wherein dwell countless numbers of people who are forever clamoring that the black man shall have his rights; that he shall be the social and legal peer of any man. Let some colored man be lynched or otherwise severely treated in the South, and the New York dailies will be filled with the protest of outraged New Yorkers, who mouth many such words as "liberty," "prejudice," "equality," and so on indefinitely.

Of course, here in the South, we have known for many a long year that these outcries are the vain shouting of hypocrites and inconsistent hypocrites at that. An interesting case showing the inability of the New Yorker to live up to his preachings and teachings is now in progress in New York.

Kingbridge Terrace, just above the Hall of Fame, is a very exclusive street in a most exclusive neighborhood. It is a region of French cars and English butlers. The whole street and neighborhood are on the point of revolution, however, because Mrs. Sarah Hunter Christopher, a woman of high social standing, has in anger against her neighbors, sold her house to colored folk, and they are going to move in. There is nothing on the record to show that this colored family falls below any in the neighborhood in point of culture and exclusiveness, but the Terrace people are terribly wrought up about it. They are talking about mass-meetings, suits in courts, tar and feathers, and that sort of thing. Mrs. Christopher calmly looks on through her golden lorgnette and laughs. She is not one whit afraid. The neighbors who are making all the fuss were unkind to her, and she is enjoying getting even with them. It is to laugh! Mrs. Katherine Reilhan, one of Mrs. Christopher's neighbors, is outspoken in her dissatisfaction with the new neighbors. She says:

"If any one thinks that the people who have made this neighborhood and have built their homes here and com-

plished with all sorts of restrictions are going to submit peacefully to have a negro population poured in here, mistaken. It is a most high-handed thing. There will be something done, and it wouldn't surprise me if the negroes never arrive. This property is part of the old Bailey estate and was sold with great care in order to get only the most respectable people. There are restrictions against everything else except colored people, and there would have been restrictions against them, if any one had dared think there would have been any need of it."

It is the old story of a problem considered in the abstract and then in concrete. The colored people are realizing keenly that those who make much ado in the way of profession of friendship and desire for the protection of the colored man are hypocrites; no more, no less. The only friends the colored people have are in the South.

RICHMOND IN STONE.

To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir—As a means of calling artistic interest to this good city of Richmond I tender the suggestion of erecting an obelisk at some prominent point within the city limits. In detail my idea is as follows: Erect a monolithic granite obelisk of at least one hundred feet in altitude, on its four sides have engraved a brief epitome of the city's history. The stone lies at our doors, the talent resides among us, the cost should not be prohibitive, and the result would be unique in the world, an historical monument such as the one at Athens, the Arch of Hadrian, the Propylaea of the Acropolis, the Roman Forum, the Arch of Titus, of Severus, of Constantine, all perpetuate civilizations that have passed and the greatness of the people by whose genius they were designed. The suggestion made by our correspondent that here in Richmond a great granite obelisk be erected, upon the sides of which shall be engraved in enduring letters the moving history of this town, deserves the consideration of those who are jealous of their institutions and history, and who would perpetuate the glory of the story of the part this city has played in the building of the Nation.

Richmond, Va., November 17.

The great nations of this earth have been monument builders. In Egypt to this day 100 pyramids tell us that in that land there was, thousands of years ago, a great civilization. The pyramid of Cheops was built about 3500 years before Christ. Scattered through Greece there remain great columns upon which the religious and dynastic history of that land of poetry and song are related—the Tower of the Winds at Athens, the Arch of Hadrian, the Propylaea of the Acropolis, the Roman Forum, the Arch of Titus, of Severus, of Constantine, all perpetuate civilizations that have passed and the greatness of the people by whose genius they were designed. The suggestion made by our correspondent that here in Richmond a great granite obelisk be erected, upon the sides of which shall be engraved in enduring letters the moving history of this town, deserves the consideration of those who are jealous of their institutions and history, and who would perpetuate the glory of the story of the part this city has played in the building of the Nation.

WORKING FOR THE HOME MARKET.

The Home Market Club of Boston by a vote of 49 to 8 has declared for a suspension of all tariff agitation until the investigations being made by the tariff board are completed. The members of the Club think that the present tariff law should have a fair trial. Haven't heard from the Home Market Club for a long time before; but it must be getting a little too hot for it now or it would not project itself at this particular time into the situation. It has been said that the only good Indian is the dead Indian, and so it may be said that the only fair tariff is the tariff that will provide for sufficient revenue only for the support of the Government economically administered.

THE REAL NEW NATIONALISM.

"Law Notes," one of the best and most judicial legal periodicals, declares in its current number:

"We hear a good deal in these days regarding the 'New Nationalism,' that body that is to weld the various States into one great centralized government bent on regulating everything under the sun from home runs to the number of wheels on a car, and from the number of single baseball game. But we are optimistic enough to see in the consideration of this question the possibility of good by leading the States to a more vigorous exercise of their powers and by co-ordinating efforts toward uniformity of legislation."

That comity of the States, not compulsion of them, is the only real solution of this matter must appear to all sane statesmen and political thinkers. Coercion is not the remedy. The States have already, by agreement among themselves, adopted many laws in common and have absorbed jurisdiction over doubtful subjects. The conferences for uniform laws have achieved much in this direction. The Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law has been adopted in thirty-eight States and Territories, after having been proposed by the Conference for Uniform Laws. It is based on the English act, and its adoption brings about uniformity in this important branch of the law in all the English-speaking countries of the world. The Uniform Sales Act, drawn by Professor Samuel Williston, of Harvard University, and approved by the Conference in 1906, has been adopted in seven States and Territories. The Uniform Stock Transfer Act, approved by the Conference in 1909, has been adopted by Maryland and Massachusetts. The Uniform Bills of Lading Act, approved by the Conference in 1909, has been adopted in the same two States.

On this subject, the Hon. Amasa M. Eaton, of Providence, a foremost American jurist, said at the Boston Chamber of Commerce speaking before the National Civic Federation:

"If the preservation of American institutions as established by the fathers of our country depends upon the just maintenance of both Federal and State powers, it is obvious that the way for the States to preserve this equilibrium is to take action and by interstate comity to frame, adopt and enforce through uniform decisions by the courts, uniform laws in that twilight zone, the borderland of jurisdiction between National and State powers. Then, instead of twilight, the clear light of day will guide, cheer, and enlighten us."

National centralization, or the "New Nationalism," can best be achieved by the united action of the States working

together, and not by national legislation or judicial interpretation of constitutional powers.

KNITTING THE FEE SYSTEM.

The Portsmouth City Council, we learn from the Norfolk Landmark, recorded itself on Thursday night as against the fee system for the compensation of public officers. The Council elected a city collector, with a fixed salary. Before this action, this officer was paid in fees.

The Portsmouth Council elected R. L. Hutchins, city collector, and fixed his salary at \$3,500 a year, with certain bonuses should his collections reach certain percentages. Taking payments to the collector for 1908 as a basis for estimate, the Council agreed that the city will save about \$1,200 the year by making this office a salaried one.

This is a welcome instance of the abolition of the fee system, and is to the credit of Portsmouth. Within the next twelve months we expect to see a number of similar cases where the fee system will be driven out and a fair salary substituted for it.

In our judgment the fee system will figure largely in the next election for members of the General Assembly. By their action on one of the proposed amendments, the people have shown that they are tired of the antiquated methods and practices of their officers along some lines.

A GLORIOUS QUINTETTE.

There are now five States which grant equal suffrage to woman—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Washington. The great procession of progress has received in the past fortnight a welcome addition in the State of Washington, the latest recruit.

The Rocky Mountain News, of Denver, Colorado, is delighted over the action of Washington, and, having had great experience of woman's suffrage in its own city, says: "It is pleasant to welcome Washington to this little company; this little company which will soon become a great company, and which, sooner or later, will overspread the land. It is not the less pleasant victory for the fact that one of the organizers of victory in the Washington fight is a former Denver woman—Mrs. Minnie Reynolds Salubrine."

Woman suffrage is only natural and right. The truth is mighty and the cause will prevail. Moving more swiftly than we dream of, the ever-increasing army of suffragists is making inroads in many States which will soon cause these States to join with the illustrious quintette to which we point with pride.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLING.

The educators who have struggled for vocational training in the schools are at last coming into their own. What development our national public school system will show in this direction in the next decade it is difficult to estimate. The idea that public education must afford practical preparation for life as well as science and a smattering of the humanities is fast gaining ground throughout the nation. Take Boston for instance—it already has a high school of commerce for boys and a school of practical arts for girls who are trained to become efficient housewives or capable of filling positions of various sorts where a skilled woman is required. The colleges and universities are beginning to attach to their plants business schools and schools of business administration.

This week there is being held in Boston a national conference on the subject of vocational training. The session is under the joint auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the Vocational Bureau.

The Vocational Bureau referred to has been formed "for the purpose of co-operating with business men, manufacturers, parents, teachers, young people and the community as a whole, in stimulating young people to consider seriously what vocation they are best fitted for, to prepare for it systematically and to follow it with intelligent and progressive motive."

The selection of life work is, of course, one of the most vital matters in the life of the individual. There can be no doubt that a vocational bureau will assist materially in helping the boy or girl to a proper choice. Information as to the possibilities and opportunities can be put at their disposal, and they have in this way come into touch with experienced and wise counselors who can help to chart out the course of the life that lies ahead of the coming citizen.

UNIFORM AUTOMOBILE LAW.

An interstate conference of State officials is being held in New York this week to consider and work out, if possible, the problem of uniform laws for the regulation of automobiles. Motorists ought to be protected from unintentional breaches of the law when they cross from one State into another. Speed laws and regulations in regard to lights, horns, license tags, etc., are usually better when they are regulated by the State than when they are left to local ordinances. That is, as will be seen, exclusive of the matter of traffic regulation, which is properly handled from the local end. Much has already been accomplished in the direction of uniformity as to these general matters, but much remains to be done.

Uniform laws are practicable, and they are necessary. This is evident where the tremendous increase in the use and ownership of motor cars is considered. The motor car is revolutionizing highway travel for pleasure, health and recreation. Of course, non-observance of reasonable laws ought to be punished. Motorists themselves agree to the rightfulness of this proposition. Speed funds and joy riders constitute only a small proportion

of the large class of automobilists.

The most vital matter to be considered by the conference is the extension of State comity so that a license issued in one State, will be valid for a reasonable time in an adjoining State. By such a scheme the motorist would not be annoyed and put to the expense of obtaining a new license every time he crosses a State line.

The British Government has furnished a broad precedent. A foreigner may take his motor car into the British Isles and use the streets for four months without taking out any license. If England can extend this courtesy to other nations, why cannot one American State act similarly toward another State?

Not yet are we accustomed to look upon automobile tourists as a source of profit, but perhaps the day will come when it will appear that the motorist on tour through a given State is very likely to spend a considerable amount of money in food and supplies before he leaves that State. When that fact is more clearly realized, comity will be stretched so as to create uniformity in the laws of the several States as to foreign motor cars and encourage their travel through the States.

MAKING CAPITAL OF THE DEAD.

Charlatans and fakirs in the realm spiritualistic are claiming these days to receive many messages from the spirit of the late Professor William James, the eminent psychologist and scientist. A New York photographer declares that he made an appointment with the ghost of this eminent scholar on November 5, and shortly afterward photographed the ghost. Two other persons were present when the spirit posed, but they apparently knew nothing about it.

The Spiritualist temple in Boston claims to have had four messages from Professor James. He is described by those of the cult as appearing in "a wire robe." Here is a part of one of the messages which these folk assert that they received from Professor James:

"When I first became conscious of my new environment I was resting in a beautiful grove and was realizing as never before what it was to be at ease. My administrative duties, I know that only with the greatest difficulty shall I be enabled to express to you my sensations when I fully realized that I had awakened to a new life. All was still. No sound broke the silence. Darkness surrounded me. In fact, I seemed to be enveloped in a sea of light. Beyond which my gaze could not penetrate.

"Soon in the distance I discerned a faint glimmer of light, which slowly approached me, and then, to my wonder and joy, I beheld the face of her who had been my guiding star in the early days of my earth life. She smiled upon me, stretched out her hand, and at last I experienced the communion of my strongest earthly hope, that when the great gateway of death might be opened to me, some time, somewhere, I might again behold her blessed countenance, again clasp her by the hand and go forth with her to the sunshine and brightness of a better life."

That is a very plausible statement in a fashion, but it doubtless was created in the imagination of some pretended mystic seer. Professor James, some time before his death, agreed to send a message from "the invisible, some letter of the after life to spell," in case it were in his power when he had passed from this world. He expressly stipulated certain methods approved by the laws of evidence as scientific proof, but he has never communicated in accordance with this agreement.

It would be well if he might so communicate, for it would put an end to the cheap efforts of charlatans and commercialized dreamers to capitalize the memory of a great man. Is it not enough to have patient belief that somewhere in his "separate star" the great soul of James lives on?

THE ORIGIN OF FRAZZLE.

The Roanoke World desires to know who invented the word "frazzle." A correspondent of the New York World has attempted to throw some light on the derivation of the word, which was made notorious by the Colonel when he used it after the Saratoga convention in the expression "beaten to a frazzle."

Some have thought that Roosevelt coined the word, but this is not true. He is a famous phrase-maker, but he has invented few words, if any. The word is not in our edition of the Century Dictionary, but the Roanoke World says that it has been incorporated in a lexicon as a "colloquialism of Southern origin." The word is a common one in the South, and we have heard it time and time again, especially in the relation of war stories.

The New York World points out the use of the word by General Gordon in one of his books, and we think this is probably correct. At least, we recall reading in some military memoir that at Appomattox some general who reported to General Lee, declared that his men had "fought to a frazzle."

It is just as we thought—the eclipse of the moon night before last was seen nowhere under such conditions as the performance was celebrated in Richmond. In Washington, according to the Post, nobody could enjoy the spectacle because it was hidden by clouds. This was a concession, we suppose, to the feelings of the Administration.

This cruel stab from the New York Tribune:

"If Mr. Clifford Pinchot really believes the tariff is too high, why did he do more than any other man to checkmate President Taft's efforts to have lumber put on the free list?"

Things do not appear to be going Pinchot's way nowadays, and the view is growing that the country can get along very well without him.

Has anybody seen Garfield? And what has become of Clara and Kirby?

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. Non-mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Is type set by machinery or by hand? Type is "set" by hand, but in most large printing establishments nowadays comparatively few old-fashioned galleys are used, a machine being used to cast each line of type in one body. The lines are then placed in position by hand.

College Colors.

Please publish the colors of the following colleges: Carlisle, Syracuse, Oberlin, Brown, Wesleyan, Tufts, Vassar, Bowdoin, Amherst, Penn Charter, Villa Nova, Bucknell, Swarthmore, Dartmouth, Annapolis, West Point, Dickinson, Lehigh, Ursinus, Haverford, Williams, Hobart, Bates and Michigan.

J. C. Carlisle, Crimmon and Gold; Syracuse, Orange; Oberlin, Crimmon and Gold; Brown, Brown and White; Wesleyan, Cardinal and Black; Tufts, Brown and Blue; Vassar, Rose and Gray; Bowdoin, White and Blue; Amherst, White and Blue; Penn Charter, Blue and Gold; Villa Nova, Blue and White; Bucknell, Orange and Blue; Swarthmore, Garnet; Dartmouth, Green and White; Annapolis, Red and White; West Point, Blue and Gold; Dickinson, Red and White; Lehigh, Brown and White; Ursinus, Red and White; Haverford, Crimmon and Black; Williams, Royal Purple; Hobart, Orange and Purple; Bates, Garnet; Michigan, Yellow and Blue.

Green Old Age.

Is it proper to apply the phrase "green old age" to a very old but lively and hearty gentleman? A friend insists that "green old age" means the early part of old age.

Strictly speaking, your friend is right. There is no other location that has been so persistently twisted from its legitimate meaning. It is a term of derision, of "green old age" of Charon, the ferryman of the nether regions. The poet speaks of him as "Jam senior, sed non aevi corpore," "I am somewhat aged, but his godship's old age was still fresh and green." This we might say of a hale, hearty old man, but it is not so when the green old age of a nonagenarian, however hale, is sheer nonsense. In describing the preparations made by Charon to receive his guests, the poet says, "battles to the Roman legions at the foot of the Grampians, the historian uses the very words applied by Virgil to Charon, 'he says,' 'there were upwards of 30,000 armed warriors to be seen; while all the

youth kept pouring in, and those whose old age was still fresh and green (quibus cruda ac viridis senectus)."

Please give directions which will enable some eighth-grade youngsters to find the North Star.

Find in the northern sky the group of seven big bright stars called the Big Dipper. Find the two bright stars farthest from its handle. A line drawn through them northward will point to another star so bright. That star is the North Star.

Socialism.

I see there are Socialists in New England as well as the West. Just what do they stand for, and what has it done?

Plans vary greatly, but the general theory is some form of co-operative property holding, labor, and the ultimate aim is to gain political power in order to convert private property in land and capital into collective property, to be used for the good of the whole. The modern agitation is understood to have started with the schemes of Robert Owen, the founder of English socialism, who in 1825 founded a socialistic community at New Harmony, Ind., which failed in 1827. Socialism was first given its modern content, and it has made little headway in America on account of the relatively small wage and many opportunities, while in England it has been forestalled by the liberality of the government in efforts to better the lot of the poor. It has gained rapidly in most other European countries, especially in Germany, France, and Russia. The Socialist vote in Germany increased from less than 100,000 in 1907, and the members of the Reichstag are now more than one-half Socialists. Statistics of the Socialists were published in Brussels in November, 1909. There were fifty-seven Socialist dailies in Germany, 100 in France, 100 in Italy, three dailies and three weeklies in Switzerland, two dailies in Austria, three in Russia, and one in the United States. In North America, there were four Socialists, one in Canada, and one monthly in the United States, and one monthly in Canada.

MANY CHANGES IN DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

BY LA MARQUISE DE FENOTROY.

EXTENSIVE changes are impending in the highest ranks of the French diplomatic service, which may involve the transfer of M. Jusserand to some European post. Thus Georges Louis is abandoning the French Embassy at Berlin, in order to resume his former position as director of political relations at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Paris. M. Jusserand, French ambassador at Constantinople, who, lacking the necessary diplomatic experience, has proved as great a failure at Stamboul as formerly at St. Petersburg, whence he had to be recalled, is about to receive a non-diplomatic post, probably the governor-generalship of Algeria. For which his administrative ability and his upright character and his knowledge of French political life render him particularly well fitted. Then Count d'Aunay, who had only been restored to the diplomatic service at the personal instance of Clemenceau, when premier, receiving the appointment of ambassador at Bern, is about to be placed definitely on the retired list. Indeed, his retention in active service so long after the relinquishment by Clemenceau of the premiership and retirement into private life, has been a matter of considerable astonishment. Count d'Aunay is married to an American woman, and has a daughter, General Berdan, a sister of the widow Mrs. Marion Crawford.

The French embassy at Vienna is likewise about to become vacant, through the recall of Philippe Crozier, who although popular in Vienna, has not proved a diplomatic success, and who has failed to charm the Viennese by his brilliant cleverness and vigor. Indeed, many years have elapsed since the relations of France and Austria have been so friendly as they were under Crozier, the recent action of the French government in declining to admit to official quotation of the French press the loan which the Hungarian government has been negotiating for in France; the refusal causing a collapse of the loan, and the French government closing the French money market to the Hungarian treasury. Crozier is understood to have been the chief secretary-general of the national order of the Legion of Honor. To Americans who have been in Paris, and who have attended the French Embassy, there he will remain familiar as a good-looking, white-haired, young-faced man, who as chief of the protocol at the French Embassy, and as a fair, filled the duties of grand master of ceremonies to the President of the Republic.

From this it will be seen that there are at least four French embassies about to become vacant, and it may safely be taken for granted that they will be filled by professional diplomats, as has been the case with the men without foreign diplomatic training has proved a failure, save in the cases of Paul Camdon, ambassador in London, and Jules Cambon, ambassador in Berlin, both of whom are extremely keen-witted men, personifying Gallic esprit and sense of humor.

Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England, is so well known in this country, both by his present title, and by his former name of Sir Richard Webster, that it is only fair to explain that he was in novice to blame for the crowding of the court during the trial of Dr. Crippen and Miss Le Neve. The fact that a well-known opera singer was permitted to occupy a seat on the bench, next but one to the Lord Chief Justice, during part of the trial, from whence an elderly club-man coldly scrutinized the features of Dr. Crippen through a large pair of opera glasses while the Lord Chief Justice pronounced the old-fashioned legal phraseology, the solemn sentence of death upon the convicted murderer.

This cruel stab from the New York Tribune: "If Mr. Clifford Pinchot really believes the tariff is too high, why did he do more than any other man to checkmate President Taft's efforts to have lumber put on the free list?" Things do not appear to be going Pinchot's way nowadays, and the view is growing that the country can get along very well without him. Has anybody seen Garfield? And what has become of Clara and Kirby?

by one of the judges of the Supreme Court, in behalf and in the name of the Lord Mayor. This is an old-established custom, and, according to the Lord Chief Justice, who is far more keen about the dignity of the law than some of his predecessors, he has felt that it would have provoked an awkward conflict if he had publicly blamed the Lord Mayor, in whose behalf he was taking the action in court during the Crippen murder trial at the Old Bailey.

If there has been a disposition to "high light" Lord Alverstone in the matter it is because some of his predecessors on the bench have had no such excuse as his. Thus, nobody can fault the action of Lord Alverstone in the celebrated baccarat case, where, in which King Edward, as Prince of Wales, appeared as a witness. The Lord Chief Justice, who had beside him on the bench, not only his very youthful and second wife, but also a whole party of very gallantly dressed women. "Bad as this was it would not have mattered so much, had not the women kept up an incessant chatter during the trial, and, in the midst of the proceedings, Lord Alverstone would have been obliged to direct his attention to the court usher, asking him what he was doing, or to the Lord Chief Justice, who was directing him to immediately remove the canine interrupter, which the usher made a pretense of doing, without order to whisper, some words to the wards Jack, safely ensconced beside his master.

Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria's moribund husband, who was recently, as related in these letters, raised from the rank of Count de Seefeldt of Buttenheim, to that of Austrian prince, his wife's grandfather, Emperor Francis Joseph, has at length effected his peace with the reigning house of Bavaria, whose he died so bitterly offended by his runaway marriage with the princess seventeen years ago, that is to say, in 1882. For the decree of annulment against him has been repealed, and he is now permitted to visit his native land of Bavaria as often as he pleases. Moreover, he has been named as the Bavarian War Department a declaration to the effect that his resignation from the Bavarian army had been accepted, and that he was to be considered as a private citizen, with nothing against him that in any way affected his honor. This disposed of the warrant which was issued against his arrest at the time of his elopement with the princess to Italy, as being absent without leave and as a deserter from the Bavarian army.

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